

# "I HAVE COME FROM THE POLE"

## "I am Here to Present a Clear Record of a Piece of Work in which I Take Pride"

### ANSWER TO CRITICS THE WORLD OVER

Sum and Substance of the First Message Dr. Cook Brings Home in Person—Arrival of the Explorer in New York—Brooklyn's Reception to Dr. Cook—It Seemed as if Everybody Turned Out.

New York, Sept. 21.—"I have come from the pole. I have brought my story and my data with me. I have not come here to enter into arguments with one man or with fifty men, but I am here to present a clear record of a piece of work over which I have a right to display a certain amount of pride. I am perfectly willing to abide by the final verdict on this record of competent judges. That must be the last word, and that alone can satisfy me and the people."

Waiting for First Glimpse of the Explorer.

Through a long and uneasy night a multitude of people, out of a continental curiosity, had crowded in the darkness for the first glimpse of the explorer, the man from whom a nation waited word. At five o'clock this morning the explorer was on deck. There was an anxious wait at quarantine while the tug bobbed nervously about, the newspaper men on board them shouting broken queries through megaphones at the black sides of the Oscar II, high above them. Dr. Cook lowered a sign stating in a plain so the Associated Press and resumed his tense walk up and down inside the landward rail.

Dr. Cook Meets His Family.

A speech in the distance began to assume dimensions. Presently it was recognizable as the tug bearing Mrs. Cook and her two daughters. Quickly the tug came alongside and, while the heavy swell running around her fenders against the plates of the Oscar II, Dr. Cook stepped nimbly down a ladder, and with no concern for the cameras trained on him, made a rush for his wife. For a moment, he even missed the children, who stood a few feet away, and then he lifted his youngest daughter to his shoulder, the silent watching crowd that lined the sides of the Oscar broke into a storm of cheers.

Transferred to the Grand Republic.

It had been arranged that the explorer, Dr. Cook, and his family, carrying Dr. Cook's friends and clubmates from Brooklyn and New York, and John R. Bradley, his backer, should keep far enough away from the tug to give him a moment of privacy with his family. But soon there followed a second transfer from the tug to the Grand Republic. As Dr. Cook set foot aboard, Mrs. Cook, her daughter, and the two daughters, threw a wreath of roses about his neck, greeted him as a hero and proclaimed him a "gentleman of Bushwick." Bushwick is the name of Dr. Cook's home in Brooklyn.

Cook Wholly Sure of Himself.

Dr. Cook looked fit, brown, positive, patient, taciturn, he endures the business of being a hero with courtesy but no enthusiasm. As he stood beside Bradley, his backer, the contract was apparent. Bradley looked the typical man about town, balding, tall, polished, immaculate and indifferent. Cook, a little ill at ease, smiled continually in an honest way, as a man wholly sure of himself but not so certain of the impression he was making. It was a good impression though, for the crowd liked his simplicity which seemed to carry conviction.

Are you going to stick by Dr. Cook?

"Why, of course, what do you think?" he answered with amusement. Mrs. Cook, at her husband's elbow, had her first taste of the publicity she has hitherto shunned, and took it placidly.

City of New York Sent no Official Representative.

As he stepped ashore it was noticeable that no representative of the nation, the state or the city was there to greet him. Bird S. Coler, president of the borough of Brooklyn, had welcomed him on the Grand Republic for that borough, but the city of New York sent no official representative. But sincere and enthusiastic to the point of tumultuousness, his welcome may be best described as a rough-hewn affair, devoid of official significance.

BROOKLYN'S RECEPTION

PROCESSION TWO MILES LONG

Followed the Explorer to the Bushwick Club—Reporters Granted a Three Minute Interview—Many Questions Asked.

New York, Sept. 21.—Brooklyn's reception to Dr. Cook had all the elements of a riot except violence. From the moment the Grand Republic tied up at her landing and until the explorer left the Bushwick club tonight, the surging crowds taxed the capacity of the police and more than once got out of control. Along the five miles of avenues through which the explorer passed, the mounted police were continually fighting a way for Dr. Cook's automobile, when they were not attempting the massed thousands who seemed to have only one object—to break loose and embrace Dr. Cook.

Procession Two Miles Long.

As the Grand Republic steamed up to her dock, the whistle of every craft within sight was tied down and a din that drowned out the brass bands had a run of fully five minutes. The crowd was hustled off the ship and Dr. Cook, surrounded by eight militiamen of the 4th regiment, came up the gangway. The police threw a cord around the party and pushed them through to the automobile in which Mr. Cook and his children were waiting. A huge motor truck, loaded with a brass band, pulled out ahead and Cook's automobile followed. More than five hundred other motor cars, every one affixed with hunting bells into line and the procession, more than two miles long, moved to the Bushwick club.

It was as if everybody in Brooklyn had turned out to greet Cook.

Business Entirely Suspended.

It was just as the noon hour and

thousands of school children lined the streets, shouting one word in chorus—Cook. Trolley traffic was paralyzed, business was entirely suspended; there was only one person of importance in Brooklyn in that hour—Dr. Cook.

Around the Bushwick club the police had kept the main roadway clear but Cook's adjoining street was choked long before the head of the procession arrived.

Arrival at Bushwick Club. As the car drew up to the club, a group of Cook's friends, headed by John R. Bradley, surrounded the machine and Dr. Cook, Mrs. Cook and the children stepped out while the crowd whooped, cheered and whistled. Dr. Cook bowed and went into the house, but the people were not satisfied. They still yelled for Cook and cried speech, speech. If Dr. Cook had chosen to make one he could not have been heard above the roar of the multitude, so he stepped out on to the balcony and bowed twice. Appeared, he grew silent, but showed no disposition to withdraw.

Public Reception.

After an hour's rest, during which Dr. and Mrs. Cook were entertained at luncheon by a women's committee, the club room doors were thrown open and a public reception began. It had been decided that there should be no handshaking. Policemen stationed every few feet hurried the crowd along and Dr. Cook bowed pleasantly to everyone, occasionally breaking the rule, against the protests of the committee and grasping the hand of some old friend.

By the time Dr. Cook had been standing three hours it was decided not to tax him further, although not a quarter of those waiting their turn outside had been admitted. With much hustling and jostling, the doors of the clubhouse were closed and a thoroughly tired and rather frayed citizen took off his classic sandals and sat down for a few hours rest before he began another surfeit of acclaim.

Newspaper Men Fire Questions.

The crowd disposed of, there remained the newspaper men. John R. Bradley, Dr. Cook's backer, who had taken affairs in hand, said Dr. Cook would grant the reporters just three minutes.

"What reply have you to make to Commander Peary's assertion that you can't reach the pole?" was the first question.

"None whatever. I will have nothing to say about Commander Peary in any form until he returns to New York and is here to defend himself," said Dr. Cook in a decisive tone.

"Is it true that Peary, or Peary's men took your supplies or provisions at Etah?"

"That I must also decline to answer for the same reason," he replied.

"Affidavits from your man, Francke make charges to that effect," the doctor was told.

"I don't know what Francke has said," he replied, "but any statements he has made are undoubtedly true."

"What did you tell Harry Whitney?"

"I told him all about the pole."

"Did you give Whitney anything to bring back to America?"

"Yes, I gave him instruments—a sextant, a compass and an artificial horizon. But Whitney will be here soon to tell his own story. I do not ask him to tell mine."

"Is the pole any different from any other part of the earth?"

"Only by its astronomical observations, and the fact that it is a cold place when you get there."

First Meal on American Soil in 30 Months.

This brought the interview to an end and Dr. Cook, weary and bedraggled, left the throng of reporters and cheerful despite his fatigue, withdrew for a breathing spell and to partake of his first meal on American soil in two and a half years.

PASSED LAST NIGHT

AT THE WALDORF

Explorer Deeply Moved by the Enthusiastic Reception.

New York, Sept. 21.—The crowds about the Bushwick club did not dwindle tonight, though it was fully an hour's chance to meet Dr. Cook, who was dining with forty-two picked friends. All the throng asked, however, was a chance to see him when he left the club house for the Waldorf, where he sleeps tonight and where they were perfectly willing to wait.

Tears Stood in His Eyes.

This loyalty without enthusiasm within the club from the friends and yellow citizens among whom Dr. Cook has lived, so moved him tonight that, when he rose to thank his hosts, after a Brooklyn singing society had sung the noble old German hymn, "This is God's Day," tears stood in his eyes. He has never been described as an emotional man, but no one who saw him tonight could doubt that he was deeply moved.

"You have shown me," he said, "that it is good to go to the North pole. In returning, the cheers of other people have been a delight, but there is no human ecstasy to compare with it. I cannot adequately express it but it dwells in one instant all the long drawn discomfited of the Arctic quest."

To the waiting throng outside, the doctor shouted from a window, "I thank you for the honor of this record and musical welcome."

No Demonstration at the Waldorf.

At 9:30 he took an automobile for the Waldorf, and, cheered by the crowd slowly plodded his way to the Brooklyn Bridge.

Dr. Cook arrived at the Waldorf, with his wife, shortly after ten o'clock, and went quietly to his suite. There was no demonstration or any sort. He declined to discuss Commander Peary's refusal, as cabled from Sydney tonight, to appear at any public function until the controversy over the discovery of the pole has been settled.

Steamship Arrivals.

At Genoa, Sept. 17, Duca Di Genova, from New York.

At Marseilles, Sept. 19, Germania, from New York.

At Copenhagen, Sept. 21, C. F. Tietzen, from New York.

### Cabled Paragraphs

Lisbon, Sept. 21.—According to the local newspapers, the engagement of King Manuel to Princess Alexandra, daughter of the Duke of Fife, will be officially announced at Windsor Castle, Nov. 15, the king's birthday.

Boilin, Sept. 21.—A flight made here today by Hubert Latham, the French aviator, ended in an accident. Something went wrong with his left plane and the machine came to earth. The frame buckled and the supporting wheels were damaged, but Latham was not hurt.

Berlin, Sept. 21.—The success of aviation week at Rheims has prompted the holding of another such meeting in Berlin, beginning Sept. 26. Fifty thousand dollars in prizes will be given, and among the entries are Farman, Bleriot, Latham, Le Blanc, Rougier, Bess, Edwards, Orville Wright and Dufour.

Bogota, Sept. 21.—The Colombian congress assembled yesterday in extraordinary session. The tripartite treaty between America, Panama and Colombia, drawn up to cover the difference arising from the separation of the state of Panama from Colombia and its declaration of independence, will be considered and probably rejected by congress.

### MINNESOTA IN MOURNING

#### DEATH OF GOV. JOHNSON

From Effects of Surgical Operation—Funeral at St. Paul Today.

Rochester, Minn., Sept. 21.—Governor John A. Johnson, three times elected governor of Minnesota, a candidate for the democratic nomination for president of the United States in 1908, and looked upon by many persons throughout the country as the probable democratic national standard-bearer in 1912, died at St. Mary's hospital here at 3:25 o'clock this morning, from the effects of a surgical operation performed last Wednesday. The operation was the third which the governor had been compelled to undergo within the last few years.

The last thing Governor Johnson did before lapsing into unconsciousness, one and a half hours before his death, was to take his wife affectionately by the hand and whisper:

"Well, Nora, I made a good fight, but I guess I've got to go." At that time, when the end came were Mrs. Johnson, Drs. W. J. and Charles H. Mayo, Dr. C. F. McNevin, Frank A. Day, the governor's private secretary, Fred B. Lynch, democratic national committeeman, and the governor's nurses.

Dr. W. J. Mayo stated that the immediate cause of death was exhaustion and heart failure.

At St. Paul, Sept. 21.—One of the most remarkable tributes ever paid to the memory of a public man in Minnesota was accorded the late Governor Johnson today.

At the hour that the governor's death was first publicly announced, by tolling bells in Rochester, all public activity was abandoned, banks, stores and offices were closed and buildings were draped in black and purple crepe.

Governor Johnson's body was escorted to a special train for St. Paul by a throng of citizens from every walk of life. On the train were Mrs. Johnson, a few of her personal friends, state officers and friends of the late governor. As the cortege passed down the street leading to the railway station the escort lined up on either side and saluted the body of the late governor. Once I brought back the largest meteor ever found; the last time I brought back my farthest North and this time I have brought back the North pole."

The explorer spent the evening quietly with his family, happy that the object of many years' struggle in the Arctic had been achieved, and delighted, too, over the hearty welcome given him and his crew by the people of Sydney.

Peary Meets Wife and Children.

All Sydney turned out at an early hour to greet the incoming Arctic steamer with her triumphant commander on board. Mrs. Peary and her daughter, Marie, and little Robert E. Peary, were welcomed to the shore by the steam yacht Sheelaah. Commander Peary saw his family in the distance and sent a boat for them.

Crowd Cheered Continuously.

Lines of school girls were drawn up on the wharf and thousands of spectators thronged the esplanade which paralleled the bay.

The United States consul escorted the commander ashore, where Miss Naomi Keel read a poem of welcome. The crowd cheered continuously and the commander mounted the steps leading to the esplanade, where Mayor Richardson and Consul Keel, he entered a carriage and was driven to the Sydney hotel. All along the streets were crowded and a great throng had massed around the hotel to listen to the address of welcome and Commander Peary's happy speech, in which he dwelt briefly on his achievement. Captain Bartlett of the Roosevelt also spoke and was cheered heartily.

Roosevelt Sails for New York Tonight.

The Roosevelt will sail for New York tomorrow night and will arrive there probably within five or six days. Commander Peary today when asked about congratulatory telegrams, said: "I have not received my mail or any newspapers yet. I expect to look through the accumulated correspondence on the train tomorrow."

One Question a Forbidden Topic.

He adheres closely to his determination not to discuss the Cook controversy at present, but when his attention was called again to the trouble arising out of his placing one of his men in charge of Dr. Cook's stores at Ahnootok, he said: "My boat-swain, Murphy, has written instructions which will be submitted at the proper time."

With regard to the story told by his cabin boy, William Pritchard, he said he had heard that Pritchard had been informed by Dr. Cook he was at the pole, he intended to give. He ruled the question out as a forbidden topic.

Speaks of Harry Whitney.

Commander Peary said that when he parted company with Harry Whitney in August, the latter said he expected to be home October 1. His schooner, the Jeanie, would probably go to St. Johns, N. B., direct, if there were fair winds. Otherwise the captain would likely report at a Labrador port, where there was communication.

About His Observations.

Regarding his observations, he said he would first send a general report of his trip to the Peary Arctic club and then a detailed statement of his meteorological observations and geodetic surveys.

Peary Uncertain When He Will Go to New York.

Sydney, Sept. 21.—"I do not know when I will go to New York," replied Commander Peary tonight, when a direct question was put to him. He declined to make any report to the Peary

# Explorer Peary Lands at Sydney

WILL REACH HIS HOME IN MAINE FRIDAY MORNING.

### SYDNEY STREETS CROWDED

To Greet the Retiring Explorer—He Will Accept No Ovation Until the Present Controversy is Settled.

Sydney, N. S., Sept. 21.—Commander Robert E. Peary will accept no invitations to receptions and no ovations until the question of the discovery of the North pole has been decided by scientific authorities. This he made known tonight in the following statement, which he gave out for publication:

"Acting upon the advice of General Thomas K. Hubbard and Herbert L. Bridgman, president and secretary respectively of the Peary Arctic club, I wish to express my thanks to friends for their kind offers and invitations and also beg to say that I have decided not to accept any invitations to receptions or any ovations, until the present controversy is settled by competent authority."

Commander Peary supplemented this briefly. He was asked when the public was likely to get a decision on this subject and he replied: "I do not know, but what I have to say will not be very long delayed. Whether my statement will be issued in one week or two weeks depends on circumstances."

Will Remain at Eagle Island Some Time.

The explorer will leave Sydney at seven o'clock tomorrow morning and will reach his home on Eagle Island Friday morning. Apparently Commander Peary has made up his mind to remain at that place for some time, for in speaking of his plans he said: "If the newspaper correspondents desire it I will arrange an hour each day to meet them at South Harpswell, three miles from Eagle Island and fifteen miles from Portland, or I will come to Eagle Island at the time appointed."

No Arrangements for Lectures.

Prior to reaching the determination not to appear at public receptions, Commander Peary had promised to attend a reception between trains at Sydney and this he will do. He will stay in Portland Thursday night. "As yet he has made no arrangements for lectures," he said. He knew nothing personally about the Hudson-Fulton exhibition and could not outline any programme of his immediate plans.

The Reception at Sydney.

The reception of Commander Peary today began when the Roosevelt edged her way past Low Point, 11 miles down the bay and continued all the way to the harbor and until the commander reached the Sydney hotel, where he made a short speech and then found himself the center of a great demonstration in which hundreds of people pressed about him and shook his hand.

"Eleven times I have left Sydney for the north," said the commander. "Once I brought back the largest meteor ever found; the last time I brought back my farthest North and this time I have brought back the North pole."

The explorer spent the evening quietly with his family, happy that the object of many years' struggle in the Arctic had been achieved, and delighted, too, over the hearty welcome given him and his crew by the people of Sydney.

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### Condensed Telegrams

The Spanish Troops at Melilla have commenced their advance against the Moors.

The Colonial Summer hotel on Burt Lake, in Cheboygan county, Mich., was destroyed by fire.

The Rev. M. E. Peabody, pastor of the Windsor Avenue Congregational church, Hartford, has resigned.

Samuel B. Lingle gave a picnic to 53 children belonging to tenants of the Chicago flat building owned by him.

The Official Reports give 86 deaths from the bubonic plague and 39 deaths from cholera in Amoy in a fortnight.

The Air Navigation Company has been organized to carry passengers from Berlin to the principal cities of Germany.

A Stampede of Circus Elephants through the residence section of Santa Barbara, Cal., caused considerable destruction of property.

James H. Stevenson, formerly engaged in journalism in the state of Iowa, died in Washington as the result of a street car accident.

The Protestant Pastors' Association of Jackson, Miss., decided to protest against serving wine at the banquet to President Taft on Nov. 1.

Whitelaw Reid, American ambassador to Great Britain, called at the state department and paid his respects to Acting Secretary Huntington Wilson.

Judgment Will Be Rendered in favor of New York in its efforts to prevent the continued pumping of carbonate acid gas from the springs at Saratoga.

Construction of the New Army Post at Honolulu, for which purpose there is available \$200,000, is soon to be taken up for consideration by the war department.

The Yaokum Good Roads party visited various places of interest in Washington and inspected road improvement plans on Rock Creek Park to Silver Spring, Md.

Danger of Riots or Insurrections in consequence of the strike of Japanese laborers on the plantations in the Hawaiian Islands, according to Major General Weston.

OBITUARY.

James D. Smith.

Stamford, Conn., Sept. 21.—After a short illness James D. Smith, a member of the New York stock exchange and formerly commodore of the New York Yacht club, died from kidney trouble at his home, Linden Lodge, here, today. Mr. Smith was born in Exeter, N. H., November 24, 1829. He was employed as a clerk in a dry goods store in Exeter previous to his going to New York, where he entered the banking firm of Jamison, Smith & Cutting, which later changed its name to James D. Smith & Co. He became a member of the New York stock exchange in 1854 and was one of the incorporators of the local hospital.

He was a member of several societies and of the United League, Colonial and Players' clubs of New York. He leaves one daughter, Helen W., of this place.

DUEL IN A PARLOR

OF PRIVATE RESIDENCE.

Army Officer and Editor of Havana Paper Fought with Sabres.

Havana, Sept. 21.—A desperate duel with cavalry sabres was fought this afternoon in the parlor of a private residence in Havana between Major General Enrique Loynaz del Castillo, a former congressman, and Wilfredo Fernandez, editor of El Comercio.

After several minutes of fencing General del Castillo was severely wounded in the sword arm and was unable to continue fighting.

The duel was the outcome of a sarcastic reference in El Comercio to the general, who thereupon sent a challenge to Senor Fernandez. The duel is said to have been the most desperate fought in many years, as both men are skilled swordsmen.

Offices of National Trust Co. of Washington Raided by Postoffice Inspectors.

Washington, Sept. 21.—Postoffice inspectors today raided the offices of the National Trust company of this city, procured a large amount of evidence pertaining to the operations of the concern and arrested Henry M. Lewis, manager and secretary-treasurer. Lewis was charged with using the mails in the furtherance of a scheme to defraud. He was released on \$1,000 bail.

Aviator Curtiss to Fly at Hudson-Fulton Celebration.

New York, Sept. 21.—After concessions were made by the aeronautic committee of the Hudson-Fulton celebration, final arrangements for the flights of Glenn H. Curtiss, the Hammondsport, N. Y., aviator, during the known-Fulton celebration were made today.

It became definitely known today that there will be no flight contest between Mr. Curtiss and Wilbur Wright.

Gift of \$50,000 from Mrs. Russell Sage.

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Chancellor J. R. Day of Syracuse university announced today that Mrs. Russell Sage had given \$50,000 to the institution for the purpose of establishing a fund to be used toward an endowment fund for the teachers college.

Waterbury Democratic Primaries.

Waterbury, Sept. 21.—At the demonstration here tonight, called by the town of Francis T. Reeves, carried all six wards which practically assures his nomination for mayor. State Senator Harley was defeated in his own ward.

Arctic club and will work on it at Eagle Island.

The explorer stated that he had no definite plan with regard to a visit to the North pole. It is believed by his friends that he will remain for some weeks at Eagle Island. It is asserted in some quarters that Commander Peary will remain there until Cook has submitted his data and records of his polar journey.

# Taft Took Up Corporation Tax

AS AGAINST THE DIRECT INCOME TAX.

### HIS ADDRESS AT DENVER

To an Audience of Thousands in the Auditorium—The President's Argument—Enthusiastic Welcome.

Denver, Col., Sept. 21.—President Taft arrived in Denver this afternoon and tonight in the Denver Auditorium faced a crowd of thousands that in its noisy welcome and continuing enthusiasm recalled some of the scenes of convention work last year. President Taft elected tonight to take up the corporation tax passed as a part of the Payne tariff bill and to defend it as against the proposition to impose a state income tax which he acknowledged seemed likely to pass the senate when the corporation tax was revised as a compromise. He strongly urged that all the states should adopt the proposed amendment to the constitution to make an income tax possible in time of need.

The Best Form of Income Tax.

The president tonight declared that the corporation tax was in itself the best form of income tax that could be levied and pointed out that it contained many of the best features of the income tax law of the United States. In urging that the states should vote for an amendment to the constitution permitting the levy of a direct income tax without apportioning the proceeds among the states, he said that their population, the president declared, it would be possible so to amend the corporation tax as to include first in its scope every desired feature of an income tax except the levy upon incomes derived from actual salary and professional services.

The president said he opposed a direct income tax except in cases of emergency and he believed it to be a prime fault in the tariff provision that no provision is made for a direct levy to meet war-time or other extraordinary expenses.

Mr. Taft declared that it was the supreme court decision declaring unconstitutional the income tax passed by a democratic congress some years ago that prevented the leaders in congress during the session recently closed from including in the corporation tax measure a provision for a levy upon bonds and bondholders. To tax bonds would result in the reduction of the rate of interest and hence would be a direct tax upon the individual holder of the bonds and came in contact with the decision of the court that no direct tax could be levied by the national government without the resulting apportionment of the proceeds among the states.

Results of Income Tax in England.

The president based his argument in favor of the corporation tax, compared to the direct income tax, almost entirely upon the results of the income tax in England.

He pointed out that the tax there is not a direct levy, such as was recently defeated in the senate only through a compromise, but